

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1909.

The average daily circulation of the Barre Daily Times for the week ending Saturday was

4,780

copies, the largest paid circulation of any daily paper in this section.

Rhode Island made a good deal of Pothier over its new governor yesterday.

The Granite Mutual Fire Insurance company is proving itself worthy to bear the name.

We trust that the lack of news from West Windsor regarding the two cases of smallpox which have appeared there means that the disease is being handled with decision and diligence, albeit without any splurge.

There is apparently no bond between political promise and legislative enactment in Vermont. Were the chasm between the Republican and the Democratic party less wide, there might be a change of tactics on the part of the state legislature.

The retiring governor of New Hampshire, Charles M. Floyd, has gained one distinction at least during his term of office. It is this: "He could not be a snob if he would, and he would not if he could." We suppose that Governor Floyd has other things to commend him and his administration.

An incentive to the relief work in southern Italy is the announcement that yesterday, eight days after the earthquake catastrophe, people were taken alive from the ruins of Messina. But the most urgent need is to allay the sickness which has broken out, notably typhoid fever. More than one fortune of sizeable proportion will be needed to make the devastated territory sanitary.

Reading about a liquor raid in Lewiston, Me., yesterday, one wonders if the cause of temperance is materially advanced by the use of a revolver in the hands of a raiding officer. Furthermore, is it a fit thing to put the task of raiding a suspected liquor store on a man who lacks decent judgment so badly as the Sturgis man who is said to have shot the man whom he was raiding? Such militant warfare on the illegal traffic in liquor will have its rebound in the disgust of many people.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY IN VERMONT.

President Croft of the Vermont Sugar-makers' association is an optimist among optimists, and he doesn't mind saying so, either, when it comes to the discussion of the Vermont farmer's condition. He says that Vermont was never more prosperous than now and that high market values and big crops have been the rule for the past two years and that as a result of these features mortgages are being paid off and the savings banks are accumulating deposits. President Croft is led to believe that whatever the future may hold for the farmers, they have at present the right to rejoice over their degree of prosperity. To a large degree President Croft is right; there



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Don't judge us by other stores that buy only twice a year.

We are buying every week and every day thru our New York Buyer who keeps all the new ideas in dress coming our way.

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is abundant reason for the farmer class in Vermont to be pleased over the outlook. It is the rejoicing which comes from full bins, overhanging mows and the other signs of abundance. Nature has been lavish for several seasons, and that kindness was never more noticeable than in the maple sugar industry which Mr. Croft represents.

Moreover, all things have seemed to conspire toward the latter pocketbook. There are still openings for the exploitation of scientific farming, and the results recently attained should encourage people to come into the state to reclaim land which has fallen into disuse or to work land which is not being worked to its capacity. General farming in Vermont is getting along toward its hey-day of prosperity, under the impetus of the growing markets which surround it. In the nature of events, there will be temporary setbacks through unfortunate climatic conditions; but Vermont has the chance to become a big garden for the municipalities in neighboring states.

CURRENT COMMENT

Won't Attend The Auction.

The Essex Junction suburban list has discovered that "there is a strong undercurrent running toward Frederick G. Fleetwood as the best available man for governor in 1910." Neighbor Fleetwood would certainly make an excellent choice of the very highest class and lift the office from the estate into which it has fallen, but we doubt if he will attend the auction.—Hardwick Gazette.

Honors Easy at Banquets.

Lieut.-Gov. Mead has been nominated for governor by the banquet table knights with Mr. Mead "in their midst." Honors are easy—also ephemeral—when congenial spirits gather around the festive board. A good old soldier

who served through the war without a stripe or a decoration used to tell of his own experience in attaining the most remarkable promotion on record. He started in with the first course as private and wound up as a general before the banquet ended.—Brattleboro Phoenix.

The Clement Scare-crow.

The Barre Times observes: "The shadow of a Clement still looms on the political horizon of Vermont, according to the belief of many people. It is a sort of Bogey-man and will be always although perhaps never materializing." Yes; perhaps there are a few (we don't believe they are many) who still class Vermont voters with crows. But the great majority of Vermont voters will look any spasmoid efforts to scare them.—Rutland News.

DEMAND CLOSE OF SESSION

Continued from first page.

ferred an amendment which cut out the part making employers liable for the negligence of one employee to another, and also made the bill applicable to all employers, corporations or individuals.

A ye-a and nay vote was called for on the question of the amendment and after Speaker Cheney had ordered the clerk to verify his vote and two or three asked leave to change their votes it was found that the amendment had passed 103 to 101. The announcement of the result caused a buzz and then a ye-a and nay vote was called for by Mr. Williams on the question of the third reading. The House then refused the third reading of the bill in a doctored form applying to all companies by a vote of 124 to 82.

Discussion of Employers' Liability.

The bill came up the first time after dinner and the amendment of Mr. Balch of Brattleboro came shortly. Mr. Balch believed that a bill that was fair to one company should apply to all companies whether corporations or not. Mr. Williams of Newport favored the bill urging its passage on account of the promises made in the convention of the dominant party and on the merits of the bill. He explained that our present law on the subject of negligence was taken from the old English law which had been changed materially in that country while it had remained the same in Vermont. The measure was drawn along lines in operation in many other states and countries.

Mr. Boyce of Proctor believed the measure to be class legislation and said that, according to statistics, it benefited but about 17 per cent of the workmen of the state, simply those employed by corporations. He related examples to illustrate his belief in the injustice of the measure and said that it gave a wide opening for the unscrupulous employer to take advantage of his employee.

Mr. Barber of Brattleboro explained the possibilities of the law now in force and what the new one would mean. He said at the present time if an employee of a corporation was hurt and it could be shown that there was the slightest bit of negligence on his part he could not hope to recover no matter how great was the negligence on the part of the corporation. He didn't think the present law was just.

Mr. Martin of Brookline said he did not believe a law should be passed for the corporations that the members would not stand under as individuals.

Mr. Jones of Sudbury suggested that the attitude of small companies and individuals toward their employees was entirely different than that of corporations which could not keep track of employees and did not apparently show the same interest in their welfare.

It was then that Mr. Hitchcock made his suggestions formulated in an amendment. When it came to the last three names on the roll the vote stood 100 to 100. The last three voted against a measure. That the clerk for the purpose of verification read the names of the members, Mr. Ballou of Chester and Mr. Talbot of Williston asked that they be recorded as voting "yes." This changed the result passing the amendment by a majority.

With very little more discussion the House proceeded to the vote on the bill which was killed 124 to 82. The ye-a and nay vote was called for by Mr. Davis of Springfield made a long address in the interest of the bill which gives the right of eminent domain in water powers to individuals. He said that about 60 per cent of the water power in Vermont was undeveloped and in other states where the proposed law was in operation a much larger percentage was developed. He took issue with Mr. Fletcher as to the constitutionality of the measure and said that a member of the supreme court who was shown the bill handed it back with the expression "Worth trying."

Mr. Howe of St. Johnsbury spoke in favor of taking the lock off the state water powers and suggested a slight amendment. He believed that the railroad commission was a just tribunal in which to establish the necessity of taking land for the purpose of flowage which would result in the public good. The bill was finally ordered to lie.

In the Senate a bill was passed which provides for the pay of legislators in a lump sum instead of per diem as at present. The bill was discussed at some length as to the amount. It was finally set at \$250, with provision for mileage as at present.

The House passed without debate the act relating to fire insurance policies, better known as the "valued policy bill," which before the holiday recess was ordered to a third reading in face of an adverse report from the committee on insurance.

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Flowage Bill in House.

The other big bill that took up the remainder of the afternoon was 598, the changing the flowage law. Mr. Fletcher interrogated the judiciary committee on the bill and expressed the opinion that he believed the bill was unconstitutional and in this the attorney general of the state had expressed himself agreed.

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Heaping Coals of Fire

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The Rev. Marcus Butterfield toiled arduously for years to pay off the mortgage of St. Mark's church. At last he got the mortgage down to \$5,000, and there it stuck. The rector was getting on in years and was not capable of the energetic efforts he had formerly made.

Mr. Butterfield's congregation never had a thought of being dissatisfied with him till Miss Amelia Telling, fifty-five years old, with three short grizzly curls on each temple, told them they were. Miss Telling made up her mind that she would undermine Mr. Butterfield with a view to securing a man in his place who could raise the required \$5,000. When Miss Telling determined to accomplish anything she usually did it. She began by calling Mrs. Beeswick's attention to the fact that the pastor's voice was becoming husky.

Miss Telling's next move was to remark to Mrs. Beeswick that the pastor's wife seemed to have lost interest in the welfare of the congregation. Mrs. Beeswick hadn't thought of it, but now it was mentioned she remembered that Mrs. Butterfield had not been in her house for a year. True, Mrs. Butterfield had been ill most of that time, but the remark set Mrs. Beeswick thinking. She mentioned the matter to several members of the congregation, and all but one said they, too, had the same complaint to make.

Miss Telling, following up her initial efforts with "little drops of water, little grains of sand," in time arrayed a party behind her in the matter of getting rid of the rector. Her group finally comprised two-thirds of the congregation, while the other third were equally determined to keep him. Mr. Butterfield finally learned of the movement—that is, he learned that "a few of his parishioners" were anxious to supplant him with a better man. He promptly tendered his resignation. He was astonished that it was accepted by a vote of 120 to 50.

If there was anything the church was proud of it was its treatment of "their beloved pastor" when "he left them." They gave him half a year's salary and resolved to call on him for an occasional sermon, for each of which he was to be paid \$15. "Could anything be more generous?" remarked Miss Telling to Mrs. Abercrombie. Mrs. Abercrombie was of the party of the pastor's supporters.

"Very generous," she replied. "Just think, he has been even better treated than was our Saviour."

"What do you mean?"

"He hasn't been crucified."

Mr. Butterfield found it impossible to get another church. He had none of the requisites for a new position. He was too old; his voice was impaired; he lacked in. Most of the churches looking for a rector were languishing and wanted an energetic young man with business talent to build them up. Simple piety would not pay off mortgages. He got some work to do for a

A COUGH SYRUP FOR CHILDREN
Syrup White Pine,
Eucalyptol and Honey
 Contains nothing injurious. Pleasant to take, and very effective.
25c a Bottle
D. F. DAVIS "The Druggist."
 262 No. Main St., Barre, Vt.

publisher of religious literature, but the pay was inconsiderable. He moved into a cottage and kept his family from starving as best he could.

During Mr. Butterfield's prosperity he kept a horse and buggy. One morning when his friends were gone and his larger empty he drove his rig into the city to sell it. He was turning a corner when an automobile coming in the opposite direction ran into his buggy, smashed it, but left the clergyman unhurt.

"You idiot!" exclaimed the man driving the automobile. "Why did you turn to the left?"

"Because," gasped poor Butterfield, "I supposed you wanted room to swing round the corner."

A crowd collected. Mr. Butterfield wore a clerical garb, and all saw that he was an inoffensive clergyman. They began to hoot at the auto man to pay for the damage he had done.

"All right," he said. "I wish to do what is just and liberal, though I'm a lawyer, and it wouldn't cost me anything to defend a suit." Then, taking out his pocketbook, he drew a card from it and a pencil and prepared to make a memorandum.

"What's your name?" he asked.

"Butterfield."

"First name?"

"Marcus."

The man looked up at the clergyman and surveyed him critically.

"Any other name?"

"Antonius."

"By thunder!" exclaimed the auto man.

"What's the matter?" asked the clergyman, surprised.

"You a son of Charles Stanton Butterfield?"

"Yes."

"Nephew of Anna Maria Stanton?"

"I believe I had an aunt of that name."

"Well, my friend, all I have to say is that this is a lucky smashup for you. I've had \$200,000 for you for four years, left you by Anna Stanton. I've been looking for you all over the world. If you were not found within five years after the bequest it was to go to charity."

Mr. Butterfield, amid the cheers of the crowd, got into the automobile, was driven to a distant city and received his legacy.

Then what did he do? He astounded his former congregation by paying off the mortgage on the church.

"I do think," said Miss Telling to Mrs. Abercrombie, "that man is a real Christian."

"No one will ever accuse you of that," was the unvarnished response.

REATRICE TUCKER.

Molasses Candy.

Take half a gallon of West India molasses, one pound of sugar and a quarter of a pound of butter.

Boil for three hours, and just before the candy is done add the juice of a lemon. Try some by cooling it on a plate to see if it is sufficiently stiff. Pull as for sugar candy for half an hour.

A little vinegar on the hands will make the taffy crisp. It should be a light yellow color when pulled.

Rules For Invitations.

They must be answered as soon as received.

The form of the invitation must be followed in the answer.

It is not necessary to repeat the entire wording of the invitation.

Small note paper should be used, with oblong envelopes.

It is usually best to give a reason for declining. It is necessary when the invitation is for a dinner, luncheon or small supper.

One Consolation.

The poor man has one happy thought—As he eats bread and water—As long as he is poor no duke will ever wed his daughter.

—San Francisco Examiner.

Thought.

Thought is the most wonderful thing in the world. No man ever kicked a building after stopping to think twice.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Like Papa.

He kissed! Although she thought she had turned upon such pranks, The editor's coy daughter Returned the thing with thanks.

—Topeka Journal.

CLEARANCE SALE

CLOSES JANUARY 15

In addition to goods already advertised, the following extra values as priced will not last long.

ONE LOT COLORED SILK

Taffeta Silk in brown, pink, light blue and tan, were 69c, now 45c per yard

Black Satin for waists, now at 69c per yard

Black Taffeta Silk, were \$1.00, now 75c per yard

Four pieces Wash Silk, were 50c, now 29c per yard

CHILDREN'S COATS at \$1.25 to \$2.98.

All our Children's Coats, age 10 to 14 years, were sold at \$1.75 to \$5.98, price now to close at \$1.25 to \$2.98.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR SATURDAY EXTRA

The Vaughan Store

1-5 Off on High Class Jewelry

This reduction sale continues 'til January 16, inclusive.

It presents an opportunity to buy Watches, Clocks, Cut Glass, Silverware, Pyrography goods, at one fifth less than regular price.

Note well—80 cents of your money buys \$1.00's actual worth of our dependable goods.

Don't wait—act today while bargains are many.

O. J. DODGE.

With Ideal Book Store

200 North Main Street

SNOW SHOES

We make them, all sizes, styles and patterns. Let us know what you want and we will try to please you, \$3.00 up. Indian made, \$2.50 up. We have Skis 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet long and fitted with rubber to hold the foot in place and toe strap. \$2.50 up.

EARL S. SHEPARD & CO.,

14 Elm Street,

Phone 9-12

Opposite New Library.

DIOCESAN CHANGES.

Rev. Fr. Clermont or Newport transferred to Richmond.

Burlington, Jan. 6.—The following changes and transfers of priests in the diocese of Burlington, pending the appointment of a bishop were announced yesterday at the episcopal residence.

Rev. A. P. Clermont of Newport has been transferred to Richmond.

Rev. J. M. Bastien of Alburgh, goes to Newport and Rev. E. Boivin, recently ordained, has been assigned to Alburgh.

Rev. J. B. McGarry will go to West

Rutland as assistant to Rev. T. R. Carly, who has obtained a leave of absence on account of ill health.

Boyce's Bread.

Why do people insist on ordering Boyce's Celebrated Sweet Milk Bread?

Because it is actually the best to be had in the city. 10c loaf, 3 for 25c.

We are headquarters for Soft Biscuit, Jell Doughnuts and Buttery Rolls

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES

THIS BANK PAYS TAXES ON DEPOSITS OF \$2,000 OR LESS.

Deposits Made On Any of the First Ten Business Days of January Will Draw Interest From January 1, at 4 Per Cent.

Statement, January 1, 1909

| RESOURCES. | | LIABILITIES. | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Loans, | \$865,858.74 | Capital Stock, | \$75,000.00 |
| Real Estate & Banking House | 38,734.18 | Surplus and Profits, | 31,212.11 |
| Bonds and Securities, | 217,220.00 | Dividend Jan. 1, 1909, 3 Per Cent. | 2,250.00 |
| Cash on hand and in Banks, | 172,459.57 | Extra Div. Jan. 1, 1909, 1 Per Cent. | 750.00 |
| | | Deposits, | 1,185,060.38 |
| | \$1,294,272.49 | | \$1,294,272.49 |

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Money deposited in our Savings Department on or before January 13, 1909, will draw interest from January 1. Money deposited on or before the fifth business day of February, March, April, May or June will draw interest from the first day of that month at the rate of 4 Per Cent. Money deposited after the fifth business day of any month will draw interest from the first day of the following month. Interest is compounded semi-annually in January and July.

| A Strong Bank. | An Experienced Bank. | A Progressive Bank. |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| Capital, - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| Additional Liability, - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| Surplus and Profits, exceeding - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| | | \$181,000.00 |
| Resources, - - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - - |
| | | \$1,300,000.00 |

Nearly a Quarter of a Century of Banking, With Over 4300 Depositors.

Granite Savings Bank and Trust Company,
 BARRE, VERMONT.

This Bank Pays All Taxes on Savings Accounts Without Limit to the Amount Deposited.

Deposits made on any of the first fifteen business days in January will draw interest from January 1st at 4 Per Cent.

STATEMENT, - - - JANUARY 1, 1909.

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|--|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Loans, - - - - - | \$356,843.52 | Capital Stock, - - - - - | \$100,000.00 |
| U. S. Bonds, 2 per cent. at par, - - - - - | 190,000.00 | Surplus and Profits, - - - - - | 29,052.39 |
| Redemption Fund, - - - - - | 5,000.00 | Dividend No 71, - - - - - | 4,000.00 |
| Other Bonds, - - - - - | 230,402.27 | Dividends Unpaid, - - - - - | 90.00 |
| Due from Banks, - - - - - | 60,505.56 | Circulation, - - - - - | 98,596.50 |
| Cash, - - - - - | 73,016.49 | Deposits, - - - - - | 639,028.95 |
| | | U. S. Government Deposit, - - - - - | 45,000.00 |
| | \$915,767.84 | | \$915,767.84 |

Books issued for \$1.00 and upwards. Deposits by mail will receive careful attention. We make a specialty of issuing DRAFTS on Aberdeen and Italy. Safety Deposit Boxes to rent, \$3.00 upwards per year.

This Bank is the Oldest Bank in Barre.

This Bank has the largest capital and surplus of any Bank in Barre.

This Bank is the only United States Depository in Barre.

Your security is guaranteed by Capital, Surplus and Undivided profits of more than \$229,000.00.

NATIONAL BANK OF BARRE, - Barre, Vt.

F. G. HOWLAND, President,

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T. H. CAVE, Jr., Cashier.

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